

Sept 5, 1862

McClellan started his troops from Washington
on Sept 5, 1862 & followed himself
2 days later. The necessity of reorganizing
his depleted Army and of covering
Baltimore & Washington & his own caution
caused him to move slowly.

THEN: LEE'S WRITTEN ORDER DISCLOSING
THE DIVISION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY,
AND THE EXACT SCHEME OF THEIR MARCH

a third copy was found by a Union private
soldier & at once taken to McClellan

Sept. 5, 1862

Lee's first invasion of the North
Crossing the Potomac into Maryland

Sept 6, 1862

Jackson reached Frederick City
In Maryland Lee proposed to pay
for his supplies but all he had
to pay with was Confederate
currency or certificates of
indebtedness of the Confederate
States. The farmers grumbled, and
drivers would not take that for
their wheat, their flour, and their

Cattle

The citizens of Frederick closed their shops.

He proposed to draw the Union Army away from Washington & the entrenchments would victory & then they might see for place

Kirby Smith had defeated a Union force in Kentucky & had occupied Lexington & pushed to within a few miles of Cincinnati. Bragg with a large army had invaded Buell and was marching north toward Louisville

Sept 16, 1862

(1)

Battle of Shiloh (1)

Gen. Grant & William T. Sherman were unaware that the enemy was so close.

at 5:14 AM the 1st gun went off. Between 7 & 8 o'clock the camp of the Sixth Division (Federals) was carried. Surprise was complete.

Gen Sherman had 3 horses shot out from under him & was wounded twice. He was

ably supported by McClellan and other
division commanders. By 10 AM Sherman's &
McClellan's Corps with their supplies had
been lost.

At the close of the day, the Federals held
their eighth position.

Union force of 36,070 resisted the Confederates
42,170. Genl Johnston's troops were almost
entirely raw. 25 of Grant's 63 regiments
many of green regiments broke & ran at the sudden
assault.

Sept 6, 1862

(2)

Shiloh (2)

Confederates pressed forward with vigor encouraged by Johnston who kept well to the front. As he was trying to turn the Union left, one of the Federal minie-balls severed an artery in his leg. In 10 or 15 minutes, he was dead (@ 3:30 PM)

@ 5:30 the 6th Union division who had put up a valiant fight were surrounded. Their General to save useless sacrifice

surrendered with 2,200 men

The Confeds could not turn the Union flank
Gen Nelson & Gen Lew Wallace were bringing
fresh Union troops that lined up in
front of the batteries & the enemy was
driven back.

Confed ~~Battalions~~ ^{Regiments} gave orders to cease firing and to
sleep in their arms

Sept 1862

he found out he could not live in open country and decided that he must open a line of communication through the Shenandoah valley if he would secure adequate supplies of flour. But Harper's Ferry commanding the valley was held by a Federal garrison & Halleck would not give it up when McClellan advised him to. He was forced

on Sept 10, 1862 to divide his army. He sent Jackson back into Virginia to capture Harper's Ferry, while he proceeded with Longstreet toward Hagerstown.

All the North was now in a dilemma. Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg & Philadelphia were now threatened. The former in Pennsylvania sent away their women & cattle & armed themselves. Governor Curtin at Harrisburg called out 50,000 militia for the defense of the State.

Sept 14, 1862

Acting on the knowledge of Confederate
actions marched his army forward
and on Sept 14, 1862 won the
battle of SOUTH MOUNTAIN,
securing a passage over the South
Mountain range to the field
of ANTIETAM, thus restoring the
morale of the Army, the Pres. and
the people of the North, b. of Hopes.

Perry garrison fell without a struggle.

Sept. 14, 1862

Battle of South Mountain, Maryland

Sep 14, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle : South Mountain

Union Franklin

w/30,000

loss 2,325

defeated

w 30,000

loss 4,343

Lee

Sept 14, 1862

A citizen friendly to the Confederate cause had been present when Lee's lost order was brought to McClellan. He got an inkling of its importance to the Union Army, made his way through the lines and after nightfall gave the information to a cavalry officer who at once transmitted it to the Confederate commander. Having this knowledge before daybreak of Sept 14, Lee, who was disengaged & concerned at the rapid advance

McClellan, left Hagerstown, Despatched
the forces of South Mountain and took
up a strong position behind Antietam
creek around the village of Sharpsburg

Sept. 15, 1862

Jackson wins at Harper's Ferry,
Virginia, capturing 12,000 Union
troops.

Sep. 15, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

HARPER'S FERRY

On Sep 12, a detachment of his forces,
under Jackson crossed the Potomac
at Williamsport, Md. and started
south toward Harper's Ferry.

The fortifications in London and Monroe
Heights were easily taken, and on
Sept 15, after a brief bombardment
Colonel Miles surrendered Harper's
Ferry with 11,523 men, 73 guns

13,000 small arms, 200 wagons
and a large quantity of supplies